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**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please revise the cited Specification paragraphs as follows:

[4] In a disclosed embodiment of this invention, a relatively fragile material is utilized to form a handle that is attached to a mount shank in the type of door lever wherein the handle is turned to actuate a door latch. In a preferred embodiment, a shank portion is mounted on a door. The shank includes a mount face that includes an inwardly extending shallow pocket. A handle formed of a fragile material has a mating surface that extends into the pocket, abutting an end face of the shank. A bolt extends through a bore in the handle, and a cap member is secured on an outer end of the bolt. Thus, the handle is in compression between the cap and the shank. Preferably, the cap also includes the shallow pocket, with the handle also extending into the cap shallow pocket. In a preferred embodiment, the shallow pockets have a frustro-conical side wall, and the handle has a mating surface extending into and abutting along the frustro-conical side wall. Preferably, the handle is formed from a crystal, and most preferably a leaded glass crystal.

[8] Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view ~~along~~ through the inventive lever.

[11] A door lever 20 is illustrated in Figure 1. As is known, a shank 22 is mounted to a door. A central portion of the shank is to be turned relative to an outer portion 23 to actuate a lever within the door (shown schematically at 21). A handle 24 is essentially cantilever-mounted from the shank 22, and provides a force application surface for turning the shank 22. In the inventive embodiment, the handle 24 is not actually cantilever-mounted by itself. Rather, a bolt 26 extends through a central bore 25 and receives an outer end cap 28. Preferably, the shank 22, the bolt 26,

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and the end cap 28 are all formed of a metal, while the handle 24 is formed of a material that is more fragile than the material of the shank 22, bolt 26, or cap 28. In particular, the handle 24 is preferably formed from a crystal material.

[12] As shown in Figure 2, the bolt 26 includes threads 34 received in a threaded bore 36 in the shank 22. Similar threads 38 extend into a bore 40 in end cap 28 on an opposed end. When the end cap 28 is tightened onto the thread 38, the handle 24 is held in compression between the shank 22 and the cap 28. As can be appreciated, bore 25 in the handle 24 allows passage of the bolt 26. As can also be seen, a shallow pocket 30 is formed in the shank 22, and includes frustro-conical side walls 32, and an end wall 35. The handle 24 has an end face 37 and a frustro-conical end wall 39, that together abut the end wall 35 and frustro-conical inner side wall 32. A similar arrangement is shown at 42 and 44 at the end of the bolt 26 receiving cap 28. The shallow pockets, and closely matched surfaces of the handle 24, provide a solid support surface such that forces are transferred easily from the handle 24 to the shank 22. The frustro-conical shape in particular limits the likelihood of the relatively fragile handle 24 shattering or otherwise fracturing, when a force is applied.